THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1794. [N° 1665.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THOUGH the power, entrusted to the Executive Officer of this State, was less than it really is, the choice at the next election would be of very great importance. The situation of affairs, both at home and abroad, requires a man of abilities and integrity; and we have not now the influence of party spirit, in choosing a fool or a knave. In a matter so delicate, I would wish to avoid every idea of personality; let me therefore be permitted to abstract subject from fact, and simply consider what a Governor ought to be.

An union of abilities and integrity here appears most necessary. Ignorance and knavery tend often to the same point, and we have seen them pursue the same crooked path. The people of this State have ever paid too little attention to literary acquirements. The accurate knowledge of external and internal politics; the connexion of commerce and laws; and a thorough information of the resources of the State, are all necessary qualifications in the Chief Officer of this Government. It is absurd to expect our true interests to be attended to *without* these—unless we suppose that the same votes which make a man a Governor can qualify him for the Office; or that the aggregate wisdom of the people centres in the elected. There is also a certain delicacy in the State to be attended to, and it can be preserved only by a man who knows the world, its manners, its forms, and whose example may give countenance to foreigners. The Saviour of the World chose his favourite Disciple from the lowest class of mankind, but we ought not to imitate his example and *form a Governor* out of a Fisherman.

Religion is a particular which deserves attention.—The good policy of this State, has rendered every sect eligible alike to public offices. But we should not certainly choose a Captain General from a class whose principles forbid the use of arms; and in the performance of the religious duties of another station he should be able to follow those injunctions, which he renders binding to others.

This examination might be continued still farther; but these are the grand outlines of a character, which to do justice to ourselves we ought to hold forth, as alone deserving the applause of our fellow citizens. Many such I hope may be found, and so near as they approach to this, so much are they deserving of our regard. Do not then let us give the stamp of authority to a bad character. We cannot add respectability to *him*, but he will make us poor indeed. These are the sentiments of my heart, and these I think no man can deny.

To determine the man of our choice now only remains; and we have here no false lights to deceive us. Even the independence of *Euripides* himself forlook him in the defence of a favourite character*; and his attempt will only be remembered in the infamy of his party.

His defence may be considered as the Herald of Disgrace; and will for the present prevent my sketching out the *negative part* of his Excellency's character.

HAMPDEN.

* *See a piece signed* "Moderatio," *in the Newport Mercury of December* 24.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, *February* 6.

THE draft of a resolution was handed to the Speaker, which had been drawn up by the Committee appointed to examine the papers on the Algerine business. The substance of the resolution was, that certain parts had been marked by the Committee as improper for publication; and therefore, that, in the course of the discussion, they should not be referred to, or the reading of them called for, by any of the members.

A motion to this purpose was then made, and seconded.

Mr. Hunter said, "I would treat the Committee, as I would wish them to treat me. I cast no reflection on the gentlemen. I dare say they have done their duty; but I cannot consent to give my vote in the dark."

Mr. Ward said that, before the Committee be condemned, it is proper to consider what they were directed to do, and whether they have obeyed their instructions. He was of opinion, that they had acted agreeably to the design of their appointment.

Mr. Hunter rose to explain. He repeated what he had said before.—He had no design of condemning the Committee; but he could not think of attempting to discuss a question, where he was not at liberty to call for, and examine, the very materials requisite for deciding his opinion.

The motion was agreed to; and the House went into a Committee, on the state of the Union.

FRIDAY, *February* 7.

Mr. Goodhue called up the resolution, which was laid on the table the 6th inst. relative to the appointment of a Committee, to report what alterations may be necessary, in the act for registering and licensing ships or vessels employed in the coasting trade, and in the fisheries; and in the act, to secure the collection on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States.

The resolution was agreed to, after an amendment which had been proposed by Mr. *B.* Bourn, and adopted, which contemplates, that the same Committee shall likewise report, whether any and what legislative provision may be necessary to secure the collection of the duties on foreign distilled spirits, wines, and teas.

MONDAY, *February* 10.

The House went into a Committee of the whole, on the state of the Union.

After a very lengthy debate, the question was called for, but on dividing the Committee, there appeared a majority for adjourning. The chairman reported progress, and at three o'clock the House arose.

TUESDAY, *February* 11.

A report was received from the Committee, on fortifications.

The House then went into Committee of the whole, on the Algerine business: The debate was renewed, and continued till 5 o'clock; when the question was put, on the first resolve, as reported by the select Committee—for building four frigates and two twenty gun ships, and agreed to; 47 in the affirmative, and 45 in the negative. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 12.

Mr. Giles from the Committee brought in a report on the petition of [illegible] respecting a plan of insuring of houses from fire, which the Committee are of opinion cannot be adopted by Congress at this time. A motion was made to print the plan; but it was not carried.

A message from the President was read, approving the bill for the relief of the sufferers from St. Domingo.

Mr. Tracey moved to take into consideration the Post-Office bill, in a Committee of the whole House. It was agreed to. Mr. Bourn in the chair.

A long conversation ensued on various clauses. At three o'clock we left the Committee sitting.

THURSDAY, *February* 13.

The House went into a Committee, Mr. Bourn in the chair, on the Post Office report. After making some progress they rose, and are to sit again.

The report of the Committee on the contested election from Delaware was taken up in the House. A lengthy debate ensued.

At three o'clock the House adjourned.

HAMBURGH, November 25.

THE latest letters from Berlin are full of accounts of the joyful reception which his Prussian Majesty has met with from his subjects, after an absence of fifteen months. This monarch, during his residence at Czentochow (one of the towns in his new dominions) sent the following cabinet order to the president, Von Oppeln Bronowski.

"Dear and faithful,

"I have observed in my travels through this province, and particularly in the district of Petricauwer, how erroneous the poor people are, in shewing their homage by kneeling, when they present their petitions for any favors, it being very unreasonable that a man should kneel to his fellow creature. Therefore, you are to cause it to be promulged from [illegible] that this inconsistent usage is forbidden and prohibited in future, and that kneeling ought only to be done to the Supreme God, to whom such homage and reverence alone appertain. Any one who attempts to acquire any thing by kneeling, is, on the contrary, not to be heard. I am your gracious king.

"FREDERICK WILHELM."

LONDON, December 14.

It is said, on authority which we know to be as respectable as can ever be obtained on the unpublished measures of cabinets, that the Porte acknowledged the French republic in August; and that the Turkish Ambassador brings propositions for Peace, between Great-Britain and France.—The substance of the propositions is that the French renounce all ideas of conquest or interference in the government of other states; that they will evacuate Nice and Savoy; that the colonial system being incompatible with their principles, they will cede all their East and West India possessions to Great-Britain; and finally, that they will accept of the mediation of the British cabinet for peace with other powers, but do not require it as a condition.

Dec. 16. Lord Lauderdale, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Gray, waited last Wednesday, on Mr. Secretary Dundas, and stated to him the grounds on which they were convinced of the illegality of the sentences by which Mr. Muir and Mr. Palmer are now on board the Hulks at Woolwich previous to their being transported to Botany Bay, and of their intention to bring the matter before parliament, on which account they urged the propriety of deferring the execution of the sentences. Mr. Dundas with his usual benevolence, immediately conceded to the proposition.

By a letter received last night from Edinburgh, we are informed, Messrs. Gerald, Skirving, Margarot, Browne, Hardie, &c. delegates to the convention held in that city, for promoting a reform in Parliament, were committed to prison on Thursday morning last, in consequence of the active part which they had taken in pursuit of the object for which they were delegated.—The lord provost, in his character of high constable, went to the convention and took citizen president by the collar, and turned him out. The rest of the brethren following.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) Jan. 27.

Fifteen hundred hogsheads of sugar, and large quantity of rum, were lately consumed by fire, at Wapping, in London.

NASSAU (*N. P.*) January 20.

The Hudar sent in two American schooners, viz the Success, Curry, and Frederickfburg Packet, Anderson, from Philadelphia for Cape Francois, laden with provisions. Both these vessels, we understand, are at liberty either to dispose of their cargoes here, or to proceed to some other British or neutral port.

[Inserted by Request.]

CIRCULAR.

The Ministers, Elders and Messengers, appointed by the Universal Churches and Societies, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and New-York, to represent said Churches and Societies in General Convention, at Oxford, Massachusetts, September 4, 1793,

To their Brethren in the Faith of the Gospel, resident at Boston, Gloucester, Rehoboth, Billingham, Milford, Providence, Attleborough, Grafton, Oxford, Charlton, Sutton, Thompson Ward, Richmond, Warwick, Orange, Winchester, Clarendon, Apollet, Kingsbury, Whitehall, Granville, Bail's Town, Milton, Portsmouth, Alsted, Langdon, Chesterfield, Haruwick, Peterham, Grantham, Warner, Deering, Woodstock, Preston, Wallingsford, &c. and to every Church and Society, scattered abroad in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont and New York, they most fervently wish the Fulness of the Blessings of the Gospel of Christ, the Saviour of the World.

Dearly Beloved in Jesus, who is Lord of All!

THE Great Master of Assemblies, having graciously permitted us to assemble, not only in the peace of God, which surpasseth all understanding, but also in the peace of man, having none to make us afraid; we therefore, conceive it our bounden duty, to offer the unfeigned tribute of Thanksgiving to that most worthy name, unto which every knee shall bow, and every tongue confess; and earnestly we beseech our fellow heirs, and of the same body in Christ, to be like minded, in humbly acknowledging all the goodness of the Lord, which he hath caused to pass before us, as all his glory.

Being met together with one accord, for the edification of the Church, in love; and having sought his blessing, who blesseth, and it is blessed forever, we are thereby enabled to commune by Epistle, with your spirits, in the power and spirit of the Gospel.

It is mutual cause of rejoicing and consolation, that so many of our dear brethren are coming up from the wilderness of Time, leaning on the Beloved, in whom they are accepted; and who is made, of God, unto them, Wisdom, Righteousness, Sanctification, and Redemption.—In this confidence and hope, which maketh not ashamed: In this glorying, which neither angels nor principalities, things present, nor things to come, can make void: In this faith, where the eye is single, towards the great Shepherd of the sheep, the one Lord [illegible] we devoutly pray, that each one may finish the course with joy; holding fast the word of life eternal, unto the end; passing through the valley of the shadow of death, by the guidance of the rod and the staff of Jehovah; and in the morn of the resurrection, beholding Jesus as he is, be like unto him, being changed from glory unto glory, into the express image of Immanuel, of whom the whole family in the heavens and the earth is named.

And to the doctrine of the Saviour God, which hath appeared, and bringeth salvation unto all men, we fervently supplicate mercies from above, that ye may be enabled through grace, to add the adorning of that doctrine, by denying ungodliness, and living soberly, righteously and godly; walking together as children of the light, in the unity of the spirit and the bond of peace; having no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness; but counting the time past to more than suffice in which ye have had your conversation, according to the course of this world. And therefore, we most earnestly entreat, that, as members in religious connexion ye bear one another's burthens by an equality, and so fulfil the royal law: As fathers or mothers, bring up your offspring, in the nurture and admonition of the Lord: As children, render obedience in all good conscience unto your parents: As husbands, love ye your wives, even as Christ loved the Church: As wives, wive your husbands, by the chastity of your conversation: As masters, remember that ye have one master, who giveth those things which are equal: As servants, yield service not as unto men, but as faithful in the sight of God: Ar subject unto the powers that are, give honour unto whom honour is due, tribute to whom tribute belongeth, and keep not back from Cæsar, that which is his. Finally brethren, may the influence of divine love, shed abroad in your hearts, by the operation of the holy spirit, add unto your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience godliness, and to godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness that charity, which suffereth long and is kind, and hath its abiding in the perfect day of Jesus; when faith is swallowed up in the vision of the Lord, and hope left in the fruition of eternal and unchangeable bliss, even in that joy which is unspeakable, and full of glory.

And now, dearly beloved, we solemnly commend you to the grace of God, which alone is able to settle, establish, strengthen, and build you up; and in the only name, given under heaven, whereby men must be saved we bid you farewell.

Signed for, and in behalf of the Ministers, Elders and Messengers, by

JOHN MURRAY, *Moderator.*

Test, GEORGE RICHARDS, *Clerk*

P. S. It is our desire, that this Epistle may be read in every Church and Society unto which it may come; and that Ministers, Elders and Messengers, may be appointed, to attend the next annual Convention, which is to be holden at Oxford, Massachusetts, the last Wednesday of September, 1794.

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Dearly Beloved in Jesus, who is Lord of All!

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Being met together with one accord, for the edification of the Church, in love; and having sought his blessing, who blesseth, and it is blessed forever, we are thereby enabled to commune by Epistle, with your spirit, in the power and spirit of the Gospel.

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And to the doctrine of the Saviour God, which hath appeared, and bringeth salvation unto all men, we fervently supplicate mercies from above, that ye may be enabled through grace, to add the adorning of that doctrine, by denying ungodliness, and living soberly, righteously and godly; walking together as children of the light, in the unity of the spirit and the bond of peace; having no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness; but counting the time past to more than suffice, in which ye have had your conversation, according to the course of this world. And therefore, we most earnestly entreat, that, as members in religious connexion, ye bear one another's burthens by an equality, and so fulfil the royal law: As fathers or mothers, bring up your offspring, in the nurture and admonition of the Lord: As children, render obedience in all good conscience unto your parents: As husbands, love ye your wives, even as Christ loved the Church: As wives, win your husbands, by the chastity of your conversation: As masters, remember that ye have one master, who giveth those things which are equal: As servants, yield service not as unto men, but as faithful in the sight of God: As subject unto the powers that are, give honour unto whom honour is due, tribute to whom tribute belongeth, and keep not back from Cæsar, that which is his. Finally brethren, may the influence of divine love, shed abroad in your hearts, by the operation of the holy spirit, add unto your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience godliness, and to godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness that charity, which suffereth long and is kind, and hath its abiding in the perfect day of Jesus; when faith is swallowed up in the vision of the Lord, and hope lost in the fruition of eternal and unchangeable bliss, even in that joy which is unspeakable, and full of glory.

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Mr. Barber,

"*Alexander the Copper-Smith hath done me much Evil.*"

2 Tim. iv. 14.

I SHALL not contend with our Hon. Deputy-Governor, which of the two is best skilled in the practice of buffoonery; I readily confess his Honour to be an adept in the profession, and shall not presume to rival him in his own daring accomplishments. This humble concession, I expect, will console him under the misfortune of having some few of his Cabinet secrets uncurtained to public inspection.—The matter being thus compromised, I shall take the liberty to canvas the grievous complaints and charges, which his Honour in his wrath has showered down upon me.—After six weeks silently confessing himself to be convict of fraud, falshood and knavery, he suddenly turns state's evidence, and brings forth a huge budget of trumpery, in order to prove, not that he is himself an honest man, but that another person is, like himself, a knave. I shall make no difficulty to join with his Honor, in his confession that, he is not himself an honest man; but whether he has been successful in his endeavours to reduce me into honorable fellowship with himself, I shall shortly demonstrate.—He produces the deposition of Mr. Gardner W. Mumford, who relates, that I paid him a debt in paper money, and that he took it at a very depreciated value, and very much against his inclination.—I am well acquainted with Mr. Mumford, and know him to be a very honest and a very good man; but in his relation of this matter, I shall point out three palpable errors; viz. concerning the date—2dly, the value of the money—3dly, the tender. As to the time when the money was paid, I have Mr. Mumford's receipt, dated August 18, 1786, only three months after the money was emitted—consequently it must have been at that time at par, if not quite as good as ever it was. I have not the most distant idea, that those mistakes were designedly made; on the contrary, I am fully satisfied, that Mr. Mumford, when he gave his deposition, conceived that he had stated them perfectly right: But since this evidence made its appearance, I have seen Mr. Mumford, and he acknowledged the mistake, concerning the time of payment; and also told me, that he did not mean to use the word "tender" in its *legal* signification that I had *forced* the money upon him, but only that I offered him the money, and urged him to take it; and this construction, which Mr. Mumford puts upon the word tender, is sanctioned by the after part of his evidence, where he says, that he *received* the money through a[n] [illegible] protested value; and his receipt for the money, further [illegible] this construction; for it appears by his giving a receipt, that he took an active part in the business, and consequently that the money could not be forced upon him according to the usual sense which the word *tender* conveys.—But from the conversation which I had with Mr Mumford, I am fully convinced, that the evidence was worded according to the notion and contrivance of a certain gentleman who framed it, and Mr. Mumford putting his own honest constructions upon the expression inadvertently subscribed it. This matter being thoroughly explained, I shall next proceed to shew, that this paper money came into my hands at the same rate and value at which Mr. Mumford received it, and consequently that I could not derive any advantage to myself from the payment of it.—This fact I shall establish by the following certificate:

"*Newport, March 15th, 1794.*

"I hereby certify, that sometime in [illegible] 1786 George P. Hazard applied to me, and requested the loan of a sum of money to enable him to discharge a demand against the estate of Enoch Hazard, deceased, in consequence of which request I called upon George Brown and the widow H. Bailey, who were indebted to me to the amount of seventy pounds, real money, and I received payment of both in paper bills at par with silver money, and said Brown, at the time, informed me that he had received those identical bills dollar for dollar, in discharge of specie obligations.—And I further certify, that on the 13th of August, 1786, I loaned this money, with the addition of twenty pounds of the same currency, collected at the same rate, to Geo. P. Hazard, at specie value, and took his note for the same, which note I now hold. JONATHAN EASTON, jun."

In addition to this money, I procured a note of hand, against Matthews Stevens and Stevens, then merchants at Newport, to the amount of sixty pounds real money: But silver money at that time being very scarce, I received payment of these gentlemen in paper money, upon par with silver, and this money I paid to Mr. Mumford, at the same rate at which it came into my hands; and I am to this day obligated, to the persons from whom I procured it, to pay so many dollars, in real money, as Mr. Mumford received of me in paper [illegible] must be convinced, that I did not derive any advantage to myself from his reception of it.—But who is the man who now stands forth, and accuses me of making a tender of paper money?—The very man who (in proportion to his ability) was instrumental in making the money, and holding it up as a tender in all cases, until it would hardly pass at the rate of 15 or 20 for one;—and I can prove, that this same Samuel J. Potter, Esq; declared, that I was not a fit person for Administrator, because I would not discharge the debts against the estate in this same paper money.—He [illegible] that I paid [illegible] taxes upon the estate in paper money; but he need not [illegible] produced an evidence, to prove a matter which no person could wish to deny.—It is very true, that I paid taxes in paper money, and so I believe did every other person who at that time had paper money by him; and I make no scruple, but that the gentleman himself did the same.—The tax and the money were both made by the same persons; and it would be very strange, if they should be at variance with each other.—But the complaint seems to be, not that I paid the taxes in paper money—but that I charged the same to the Estate, at the full nominal value, without any regard to the great depreciation.——All this is confessed to be the truth; but that I have reaped any advantage from this source (as the gentleman would insinuate) I positively deny.

In 1786—7 I received payment in paper money, for two debts due to the Estate; one from Mr. Henry Potter, the other from Mr. William Perry, amounting to about £ 63. These monies were paid into my hands upon par with silver, and I credited the Estate for the receipt of them, in the same manner as if, instead of paper, they had been so many silver dollars—of course, when I paid this money out of my hands again, to uses of the Estate, it was my duty to charge it to the Estate, at the same specie value at which I had before given credit for it; provided that I paid it away, at the same rate and value as I received it; and it was with this, and other paper money, belonging to the Estate, and which came into my hands in capacity as Administrator, that I paid the taxes, and several small debts against the Estate. It is true, that at the time I paid the taxes, the money was very much depreciated; but in the payment of taxes, a paper dollar was as good as a silver one;—for, as I observed before, the money and the tax were both ordered by the State, and the State could not discredit its own currency.——Thus this paper money being received and credited, at the very same value at which it was paid out and charged to the Estate, it follows that the Estate could not be a loser, nor myself a gainer, in the business.

But I have two more paper charges to tear in pieces, and without delay I shall enter upon the business—the money which I paid to Sylvester Robinson, Esq. and to Mr. William Taylor, was part of the above mentioned money: to Mr. Taylor I paid a debt of about £ 4, for which I have his receipt; and he acknowledges that he received it of his own accord, and without being urged by me.—Sylvester Robinson, Esq; had an execution against the Estate, to the amount of £ 44; in discharge of this demand, I let him have two notes of hand, amounting, as nearly as I can recollect, to about £ 37, and the balance he received in paper money.

His next charge is contained in the following paragraph, viz. "£ 1531 3s. 4¼ which he charged in one single line, without mentioning an item of the particulars, or leaving a single voucher with the Clerk of the Town Council, as a proof of its authenticity and to convince me of the justice of the charge."——This mystery I shall shortly unravel.—When I appeared before the Town-Council of Newport, for the purpose of settling my accounts, I delivered in my account of particulars, and vouchers for the charges; and the Council looking into the accounts, informed me that they could not be entered at large upon the records, but directed me to make out an account current, which accordingly I did, and appeared before the Council at their next meeting; when my account of particulars and vouchers were examined and approved by the Council, and my account current being compared with the account of particulars was also approved, and ordered to be recorded; and it is in this account current that the gentleman finds what he calls a charge of £ 1531, which is the aggregate amount of the whole account of particulars; and this account of particulars is lodged with the Clerk of the Council. But the gentleman complains, that I have not left a single voucher with the Clerk to prove the authenticity of the charge; but I conceive the charge to be fully authenticated by being made a record of the Council; and any man who asserts, that the charge is not well authenticated, at the same time asserts, that the records of the Town-Council are not true and authentic.—The vouchers which I produced before the Council were, after the settlement of the accounts, returned into my hands by the Council, as being my property.

The gentleman further complains, that I have not convinced *him* of the justice of the charge; neither am I under any *obligations* to convince him; for his Honor has no more to do in the settlement of my accounts with the Town Council than has Tom Thumb or the Grand Turk's [illegible]; but I ask his Honor's pardon, for, perhaps, he meant to give the Hon. Council some information in the business. But it is very strange that this man should now come forward in a public paper, and make such [illegible] complaints; when at the same time he knows that I offered, before the Hon. Superior Court, to meet him at any time before the Town-Council, and again bring forward my vouchers and submit the same, together with my accounts to re-examination.—His next [illegible] charge is concerning the Whale, and here he produces a certain Nathan Hopkins to prove, that the whale was watched but one night, whereas I have charged four:—[illegible] that he did not *know* that this whale was watched more than the one night in which he watched it; neither [illegible] he *know* that it was not watched more than one night [illegible] his ignorance [illegible] no proof [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and here for the present I leave our [illegible] the work of [illegible] six weeks labour and contrivance. GEO. P. HAZARD.

Newport, March 15th, 1794.

☞ A further Reply in the next Mercury.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25.

Capt. Manning, of the brig Eagle, who arrived here on Sunday last, in 18 days from Kingston, in Jamaica, informs us, that he sailed in company with the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, consisting of upwards of fifty sail, under convoy of the Leviathan, of 44 guns—and that on the night of the Second the [illegible], eight ships and a brig struck on the Grand Caymanders, and four went to pieces, were totally lost, and a few men were drowned. A schooner, belonging to Norfolk, was also wrecked at the same time.

On Thursday last, the sloop Louisiana, Capt. Philips, of Charleston, on her passage to this port from Leogane in St. Domingo, unfortunately got ashore on Martin's Industry, and was totally lost, with the whole of the cargo, consisting of sugar, coffee, and molasses. The Captain and crew, who took to their boat, with some difficulty reached the shore, and have since arrived in this city.

VALUE of the EXPORTS from Charleston, from the 1st of Oct. 1792, to 30th Sept. 1793, as taken from the Custom House books of Charleston district, and transmitted to the Congress of the United States.

	Dols. Cents.
From October to December, 1792,	377,796 68
From January to March, 1793,	1,602,055 51
From April to June, 1793,	873,223 1
From July to September, 1793,	259,471 23
Dollars,	3,112,546 43

CITY-COUNCIL, 26th *February*, 1794.

WHEREAS terms of pre-eminence and distinction, not known or warranted by the constitution of this, or the act for incorporating Charleston, are not only unnecessary, but inconsistent with the plainness and [illegible] dignity of republican manners;

Resolved unanimously, That the words "*His Honor and Esquire*," be hereafter omitted in the journals of [the] corporation, and in all or any other proceeding [of the] same; and also the words "*the honorable and [illegible]*" hitherto applied to the court of wardens and city council, or any of its officers.

Ordered, That this resolution be published in the City Gazette.

Extract from the Journals,

P. BOUNETHEAU, C. C.

BALTIMORE, March 1.

We are informed from good authority, that a house in this town has received and deposited in the Bank of Maryland and office of discount and deposit, *twenty-one* dray-loads of *specie!* amounting to an immense sum.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

Capt. Vansise is arrived here from Martinique, in a short passage; we hear he brings accounts of a large number of American vessels being there; that provisions were plenty, and the force on the Island so respectable, as to be under no apprehension of the English.

We are informed the embargo in France, on American vessels, is taken off.

Lisbon, December 15, 1793.

Mr. William Bell, Sir,

WE have just received the enclosed letter by a Portuguese frigate: It is, we presume, from Captain M'Shane, who had the misfortune of being captured near the mouth of the Streights, by an Algerine cruiser, and carried a slave to Algiers. We feel very much for him (having had the pleasure of knowing him here in the ship Mary Ann, owned by Messrs. Stewart and Barr, of Philadelphia) and all the Americans who have fallen victims to the detested rovers, and it will give us pleasure to alleviate their unfortunate situation.

We are sorry to inform you, that on the 5th of November, the date of Captain M'Shane's letter, there were 100 to 120 poor Americans in slavery; and this is not the worst, the piratical beings came out again into the Atlantic, the 29th ult. in search of more plunder, and we fear they will do further mischief. Their cruising now is contrary to their old system of returning from the ocean in November, and coming out in April; but they never did much harm to the Portuguese, for since our residence in this city, half a century, they captured but 3 brigs, one ship, and three or four schooners, and carried them into Algiers. We hope the United States will soon establish a force to keep those pirates from ever entering the Atlantic again.

We suppose [illegible] have been informed that this Court and Spain [illegible] convoys to your flag, as well as those of the [illegible]. Our letters from Gibraltar [illegible], that a Portuguese frigate had taken under her protection five Americans, [illegible] out of danger.

[illegible] Capt. Stafford, to Baltimore [illegible] charge, we remain, &c.

[illegible] BULKELEY & SON.

Extracts from C[illegible] M'Shane's letters, dated Algiers, [illegible] and 13th November, 1793, to his [illegible].

Dear [illegible]

I have to [illegible] you, that on the 29th of August we [illegible] was [illegible] the chief mate [illegible] and [illegible] Edward K[illegible] and William [illegible], the others [illegible] Bing, [illegible] Mott, and has [illegible] Norfolk, [illegible] names are [illegible] apprentices [illegible] of the same place, who [illegible] to know where they are.—We had light winds and [illegible] with [illegible] days easterly winds on the coast, which was the cause of our long passage. After having run the gauntlet with two frigates on the 13th of October, about five leagues from Gibraltar, we were boarded by a [illegible] of 20 guns, belonging to this place, who after coming within musket shot, kept up a constant firing with small arms, until they manned our yards from theirs, then the firing ceased, and they came down sword in hand, spared our lives but nothing else, having stripped us of the cloaths we had on, and put us on board the [illegible], which brought us to this place the 30th ult. when we were taken before the Dey, from thence to the Bagnio, where the slaves were kept locked up at nights, the day we were [illegible], and kept at [illegible] from day light to dark, with an iron chain, which reaches from our legs to our hips, about [illegible] weight, and treated with great severity by our masters, who allow us nothing but bread and water for our subsistence.—The [illegible] man, in your city, [illegible] to what we do. Our [illegible] how long we can exist [illegible]. The [illegible] John M'[illegible] was taken [illegible], by the B[illegible] B[illegible] Spa[illegible] with [illegible] of the same day I arrived here, the following [illegible] with [illegible]

Mr. BARBER,

"*Alexander the Copper-Smith hath done me much Evil.*"
2 TIM. iv. 14.

I SHALL not contend with our Hon. Deputy-Governor, which of the two is beſt ſkilled in the practice of buffoonery; I readily confeſs his Honour to be an adept in the profeſſion, and ſhall not preſume to rival him in his own darling accompliſhment: This humble confeſſion, I expect, will conſole him under the misfortune of having ſome few of his Cabinet ſecrets uncurtained to public inſpection.—The matter being thus compromiſed, I ſhall take the liberty to canvas the grievous complaints and charges, which his Honour in his wrath has ſhowered down upon me.—After ſix weeks ſilently confeſſing himſelf to be convict of fraud, falſhood and knavery, he ſuddenly turns ſtate's evidence, and brings forth a huge budget of trumpery, in order to prove, not that he is himſelf an honeſt man, but that another perſon is, like himſelf, a knave. I ſhall make no difficulty to join with his Honor, in his confeſſion that, he is not himſelf an honeſt man; but whether he has been ſucceſsful in his endeavours to reduce me into honorable fellowſhip with himſelf, I ſhall ſhortly demonſtrate.—He produces the depoſition of Mr. Gardner W. Mumford, who relates, that I paid him a debt in paper money, and that he took it at a very depreciated value, and very much againſt his inclination.—I am well acquainted with Mr. Mumford, and know him to be a very honeſt and a very good man; but in his relation of this matter, I ſhall point out three palpable errors; 1ſt, concerning the date—2dly, the value of the money—3dly, the tender. As to the time when the money was paid, I have Mr. Mumford's receipt, dated Auguſt 18, 1786, only three months after the money was emitted—conſequently it muſt have been at that time nearly, if not quite as good as ever it was. I have not the moſt diſtant idea, that thoſe miſtakes were deſignedly made; on the contrary, I am fully ſatisfied, that Mr. Mumford, when he gave his depoſition, conceived that he had ſtated the matter perfectly right: But ſince this evidence made its appearance, I have ſeen Mr. Mumford, and he acknowledged the miſtake, concerning the time of payment; and alſo told me, that he did not mean to uſe the word "tender" in its *legal* ſignification that I had *forced* the money upon him, but only that I offered him the money, and urged him to take it; and this conſtruction, which Mr. Mumford puts upon the word tender, is ſanctioned by the after part of his evidence, where he ſays, that he *received* the money though at a depreciated value; and his receipt for the money, further favours this conſtruction; for it appears by his giving a receipt, that he took an active part in the buſineſs, and conſequently that the money could not be forced upon him according to the uſual ſenſe which the word *tender* conveys.—But from the converſation which I held with Mr. Mumford, I am fully convinced, that the evidence was worded according to the notion and contrivance of a certain gentleman who framed it, and Mr. Mumford putting his own honeſt conſtructions upon the depoſition inadvertently ſubſcribed it. This matter being thoroughly explained, I ſhall next proceed to ſhew, that this paper money came into my hands at the ſame rate and value at which Mr. Mumford received it, and conſequently that I could not derive any advantage to myſelf from the payment of it.—This fact I ſhall eſtabliſh by the following certificate:

"*Newport, March 15th*, 1794.

"I hereby certify, that ſometime in July or Auguſt 1786, George P. Hazard applied to me, and requeſted the loan of a ſum of money to enable him to diſcharge a demand againſt the eſtate of Enoch Hazard, deceaſed, in conſequence of which requeſt I called upon George Brown and the widow H. Bailey, who were indebted to me to the amount of ſeventy pounds, real money, and I received payment of both in paper bills at par with ſilver money, and ſaid Brown, at the time, informed me that he had received thoſe identical bills dollar for dollar, in diſcharge of ſpecie obligations.—And I further certify, that on the 13th of Auguſt, 1786, I loaned this money, with the addition of twenty pounds of the ſame currency, collected at the ſame rate, to Geo. P. Hazard, at ſpecie value, and took his note for the ſame, which note I now hold. JONATHAN EASTON, jun."

In addition to this money, I procured a note of hand, againſt Meſſieurs Stevens and Stevenſon, then merchants of Newport, to the amount of ſixty pounds real money: But ſilver money at that time being very ſcarce, I received payment of thoſe gentlemen in paper money, upon par with ſilver; and this money I paid to Mr. Mumford, at the ſame rate at which it came into my hands; and I am to this day obligated, to the perſons from whom I procured it, to pay ſo many dollars, in real money, as Mr. Mumford received of me in paper:—Thus every perſon muſt be convinced, that I did not derive any advantage to myſelf from his reception of it.——But who is the man who now ſtands forth, and accuſes me of making a tender of paper money?—The very man who (in proportion to his ability) was inſtrumental in making the money, and holding it up as a tender in all caſes, until it would hardly paſs at the rate of 15 or 20 for one;—and I can prove, that this ſame Samuel J. Potter, Eſq; declared, that I was not a fit perſon for Adminiſtrator, becauſe I would not diſcharge the debts againſt the eſtate in this ſame paper money.—He next undoubtedly proves that I paid ſeveral taxes upon the eſtate in paper money; but he need not have produced an evidence, to prove a matter which no perſon could with to deny:—It is very true, that I paid taxes in paper money, and ſo I believe did every other perſon who at that time had paper money by him; and I make no ſcruple, but that the gentleman himſelf did the ſame:—The tax and the money were both made by the ſame perſons; and it would be very ſtrange, if they ſhould be at variance with each other.—But the complaint ſeems to be, not that I paid the taxes in paper money—but that I charged the ſame to the Eſtate, at the full nominal value, without any regard to the great depreciation.——All this is confeſſed to be the truth; but that I have reaped any advantage from this ſource (as the gentleman would inſinuate) I poſitively deny.

In 1786—7 I received payment in paper money, for two debts due to the Eſtate; one from Mr. Henry Potter, the other from Mr. William Perry, amounting to about £ 63. Theſe monies were paid into my hands upon par with ſilver, and I credited the Eſtate for the receipt of them, in the ſame manner as if, inſtead of paper, they had been ſo many ſilver dollars—of courſe, when I paid this money out of my hands again, to uſes of the Eſtate, it was my duty to charge it to the Eſtate, at the ſame ſpecie value at which I had before given credit for it; provided that I paid it away, at the ſame rate and value as I received it; and it was with this, and other paper money, belonging to the Eſtate, and which came into my hands in capacity as Adminiſtrator, that I paid the taxes, and ſeveral ſmall debts againſt the Eſtate. It is true, that at the time I paid the taxes, the money was very much depreciated; but in the payment of taxes, a paper dollar was as good as a ſilver one;—for, as I obſerved before, the money and the tax were both ordered by the State, and the State could not diſcredit its own currency.——Thus this paper money being received and credited, at the very ſame value at which it was paid out and charged to the Eſtate, it follows that the Eſtate could not be a loſer, nor myſelf a gainer, in the buſineſs.

But I have two more paper charges to tear in pieces, and without delay I ſhall enter upon the buſineſs—the money which I paid to Sylveſter Robinſon, Eſq; and to Mr. William Taylor, was part of the above mentioned money: to Mr. Taylor I paid a debt of about £ 4, for which I have his receipt; and he acknowledges that he received it of his own accord, and without being urged by me.—Sylveſter Robinſon, Eſq; had an execution againſt the Eſtate, to the amount of £ 44; in diſcharge of this demand, I let him have two notes of hand, amounting, as nearly as I can recollect, to about £ 37, and the balance he received in paper money.

His next charge is contained in the following paragraph, viz. "£ 1531 3s. 4½ which he charged in one ſingle line, without mentioning an item of the particulars, or leaving a ſingle voucher with the Clerk of the Town Council, as a proof of its authenticity and to convince me of the juſtice of the charge."—— This myſtery I ſhall ſhortly unravel.—When I appeared before the Town-Council of Newport, for the purpoſe of ſettling my accounts, I delivered in my account of particulars, and vouchers for the charges; and the Council looking into the accounts, informed me that they could not be entered at large upon the records, but directed me to make out an account current, which accordingly I did, and appeared before the Council at their next meeting; when my account of particulars and vouchers were examined and approved by the Council, and my account current being compared with the account of particulars was alſo approved, and ordered to be recorded; and it is in this account current that the gentleman finds what he calls a charge of £ 1531, which is the aggregate amount of the whole account of particulars; and this account of particulars is lodged with the Clerk of the Council. But the gentleman complains, that I have not left a ſingle voucher with the Clerk to prove the authenticity of the charge; but I conceive the charge to be fully authenticated by being made a record of the Council; and any man who aſſerts, that the charge is not well authenticated, at the ſame time aſſerts, that the records of the Town-Council are not true and authentic.—The vouchers which I produced before the Council were, after the ſettlement of the accounts, returned into my hands by the Council, as being my property.

The gentleman further complains, that I have not convinced *him* of the juſtice of the charge; neither am I under any *obligations* to convince him; for his Honor has no more to do in the ſettlement of my accounts with the Town Council, than has Tom Thumb or the Grand Turk's Hound; but I aſk his Honor's pardon, for, perhaps, he meant to give the Hon. Council ſome inſtructions in the buſineſs. But it is very ſtrange that this man ſhould now come forward in a public paper, and make ſuch pitiful complaints; when at the ſame time he knows that I offered, before the Hon. Superior Court, to meet him at any time before the Town-Council, and again bring forward my vouchers and ſubmit the ſame, together with my accounts to re-examination.—His next and laſt charge is concerning the Whale, and here he produces a certain Nathan Jacquays to prove, that the whale was watched but one night, whereas I have charged four:—Jacquays ſwears that he did not *know* that this whale was watched more than the one night in which he watched it; neither does he *know* that it was *not* watched more than one; ſo that his *ignorance* of the matter is no proof one way or the other—neither does it even amount to a preſumption, for it is noways likely, that I ſhould give Jacquays ſix ſhillings for watching one night, and ſuffer the fiſh to lay upon the ſhore all the other nights, without watching, when at the ſame time it was claimed by certain perſons, who even threatened to come and take it by force.—Again, his Honor makes a pretty little quibble upon the *manner* of my charge: *he* ſeems to think, that I cannot make out eight days from the 21ſt to the 28th of the month; but in this, as in moſt other matters, we differ—the whale buſineſs commenced on the 21ſt of March, and laſted the greater part of the night of the 28th, ſo that the 21ſt and 28th day muſt certainly be included; therefore, from the day on which the buſineſs began, which was the 21ſt to 28th, on which it ended, I find the eight days—Laſtly, it ſeems to be his Honor's notion, that the charge is extravagant; but whether I have too highly eſtimated my trouble and ſervices in ſo tedious a buſineſs as that was, I leave to the determination of the gentlemen to whom the buſineſs is ſubmitted; but it is ſomewhat extraordinary that his Honor, after this reference, ſhould undertake to be his own judge in the matter.

Upon all theſe charges thus falſified, and upon the well-meaning man who framed them, the public will make their own remarks, and here for the preſent I leave our hero to lament the wreck of his ſix weeks labour and contrivance. GEO. P. HAZARD.

Newport, March 15th, 1794.

☞ A further Reply in the next Mercury.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25.

Capt. Manning, of the brig Eagle, who arrived here on Sunday laſt, in 18 days from Kingſton, in Jamaica, informs us, that he ſailed in company with the homeward bound Jamaica fleet, conſiſting of upwards of fifty ſail, under convoy of the Inconſtant, of 44 guns—and that on the night of the 8th inſt. the Inconſtant, eight ſhips and a brig ſtruck on the Grand Commanderes, and ſoon went to pieces, were totally loſt, and a few men were drowned. A ſchooner, belonging to Norfolk, was alſo wrecked at the ſame time.

On Thurſday laſt, the ſloop Louiſiana, Capt. Philips, of Charleſton, on her paſſage to this port from Leogane in St. Domingo, unfortunately got aſhore on Martin's Induſtry, and was totally loſt, with the whole of the cargo, conſiſting of ſugar, coffee, and molaſſes. The Captain and crew, who took to their boat, with ſome difficulty reached the ſhore, and have ſince arrived in this city.

VALUE of the EXPORTS from Charleſton, from the 1ſt of Oct. 1792, to 30th Sept. 1793, as taken from the Cuſtom Houſe books of Charleſton diſtrict, and tranſmitted to the Congreſs of the United States.

	Dols. Cents.
From October to December, 1792,	377,796 68
From January to March, 1793,	1,602,035 51
From April to June, 1793,	873,223 1
From July to September, 1793,	259,471 23
Dollars,	3,112,526 43

CITY-COUNCIL, *26th February*, 1794.

WHEREAS terms of pre-eminence and diſtinction, not known or warranted by the conſtitution of this, or the act for incorporating Charleſton, are not only unneceſſary, but inconſiſtent with the plainneſs and real dignity of republican manners;

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the words "*his honour and eſquire*," be hereafter omitted in the journals of this corporation, and in all or any other proceeding of the ſame; and alſo the words "*the honorable and eſquire*," hitherto applied to the court of wardens and city-council, or any of its officers.

Ordered, That this reſolution be publiſhed in the City Gazette.

Extract from the Journals,
P. BOUNETHEAU, C. C.

BALTIMORE, March 1.

We are informed from good authority, that a houſe in this town has received and depoſited in the Bank of Maryland and office of diſcount and depoſit, *twenty-one* dray-loads of *ſpecie!* amounting to an immenſe ſum.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

Capt. Vanſile is arrived here from Martinique, in a ſhort paſſage; we hear he brings accounts of a large number of American veſſels being there; that proviſions were plenty, and the force on the Iſland ſo reſpectable, as to be under no apprehenſion of the Engliſh.

We are informed the embargo in France, on American veſſels, is taken off.

Liſbon, December 17, 1793.

Mr. William Bell, Sir,

WE have juſt received the incloſed letter by a Portugueſe frigate: It is, we preſume, from Captain M'Shane, who had the misfortune of being captured near the mouth of the Streights, by an Algerine cruiſer, and carried a ſlave to Algiers. We feel very much for him (having had the pleaſure of knowing him here in the ſhip Mary Ann, owned by Meſſrs. Stewart and Barr, of Philadelphia) and all the Americans who have fallen victims to the deteſted rovers, and it will give us pleaſure to alleviate their unfortunate ſituation.

We are ſorry to inform you, that on the 5th of November, the date of Captain M'Shane's letter, there were 120 to 130 poor Americans in ſlavery; and this is not the worſt, the piratical beings came out again into the Atlantic, the 29th ult. in ſearch of more plunder, and we fear they will do further miſchief. Their cruiſing now is contrary to their old ſyſtem of returning from the ocean in November, and coming out in April; but they never did much harm to the Portugueſe, for ſince our reſidence in this city, half a century, they captured but 3 brigs, one ſhip, and three or four ſchooners, and carried them into Algiers. We hope the United States will ſoon eſtabliſh a force to keep thoſe pirates from ever entering the Atlantic again.

We ſuppoſe that you have been informed that the Court and Spain, grant convoys to your flag, as well as thoſe of the Hans Towns. Our letters from Gibraltar dated the 25th ult. adviſe, that a Portugueſe frigate had taken under her protection five Americans, to ſee them to the weſtward, out of danger.

This opportunity, of Capt. Stafford, to Baltimore, not allowing us more time to enlarge, we remain, &c.

JOHN BULKELEY & SON.

Extracts from Captain John M'Shane's letters, dated at Algiers, 2d, 3d, 5th and 13th November, 1793, to his owner in this city.

Dear Sir,

I have to inform you, that on the 30th of Auguſt, we were boarded by the Colloden, an Engliſh 74, who preſſed the chief mate (Andrew Pollock) and three of our men (Edward Ker and William Brown, the other's name I have forgot) being Engliſhmen, and ſent us one man and two boys inſtead of them. The man's name is Mott, and has a family in Norfolk, Virginia; the boy's names are Burgis and Smith, apprentices to Capt. Cuningham of the ſame place, who wiſh their friends to know where they are.—We had light winds and calms, with 25 days eaſterly winds on the coaſt, which was the cauſe of our long paſſage. After having run the gauntlet with two frigates on the 18th of October, about five leagues from Gibraltar, we were boarded by a ſheerback, of 20 guns, belonging to this place, who after coming within muſket-ſhot, kept up a conſtant firing with ſmall arms, until they manned our yards from theirs, then the firing ceaſed, and they came down ſword in hand, ſpared our lives but nothing elſe, having ſtripped us of the cloaths we had on, and put us on board the ſheerback, which brought us to this place the 30th ult. when we were taken before the Dey, from thence to the Banyos, where the ſlaves were kept locked up at night; next day we were all ſent to the marine, and kept at hard labour, from day-light to dark, with an iron chain, which reaches from our legs to our hips, about 50 lb. weight, and treated with great ſeverity by our maſters, who allow us nothing but bread and water for our ſubſiſtance.—The wheel-barrow men, in your city, live a genteel life to what we do. Our ſituation is truly ſhocking, and how long we can exiſt, God only knows.—The carpenter John M'Farlane a Scotchman, was taken out of the marine, by the Britiſh Conſul—the ſailmaker John Fogereux, and two Spaniards, G. Romeo and B. Garzoa, were ſold at public auction.—On the evening of the ſame day I arrived here, the following maſters with their

news were brought in—Captains Wallace, Virginia; Newman, Boston; Taylor, Rhode-Island; Furnace, New-Hampshire; Calder, Gloucester; Burnham, New-York; Bailey, Newbury; Moss, ditto; Penrose, Philadelphia.—The whole number of Americans is between 120 or 130, they treat the Dutch in the same manner they do us.—Capt. O'Brian and Stephens, with their news are here, 10 of them living, the rest dead.—If their small number could not be redeemed, we have no hopes of relief, therefore endeavour to make ourselves as happy as possible: They ask for my ransom, 4000 dollars; for each man, 1500 dollars.—If a peace is not made, our ships protected, we may expect to encrease daily, as we are all employed in the marine department, fitting out cruizers. I have not yet learned their force; but as there is no check on them, no American vessel will be able to go to Europe in safety. A courier is arrived from Alicant, informing the Dey, that Col. Humphreys is there, with full powers from Congress, to make a Peace, and waits his permission to come; but the Dey, I am informed, had refused him.

I remain, Your humble servant.

This day, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Sedgwick called up the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, respecting the Suability of States, which passed the Senate some time since. After some discussion of the subject, the House concurred with the Senate; Ayes 81—Noes 9.

MARCH 6.

A Charleston South Carolina paper says, that the plague has got on board the Spanish fleet, destined to the attack of the French port of St. Domingo—that the Admiral had lost 4000 men out of his own ship, and that 3000 were sick with the measles in the fleet.

Accounts from Savannah, Georgia, say that a treaty has been formed between the Spaniards and the Creeks, and that the latter have guaranteed the sovereignty of the Mississippi to the former.

Lord Dorchester, Governor of Canada, has issued a proclamation, prohibiting all persons from holding seditious discourses, or uttering treasonable words, spreading false news, publishing or distributing libellous papers, written or printed, tending to excite discontent, &c. &c.

MARCH 7.

The Petersburgh paper of the 25th ult. mentions the arrival of the ship Harriot at Norfolk, from Lymington, which place she left about the 25th December. The only articles of news brought by this vessel, which appear in the Petersburg paper, are the following:

There has been a quarrel between Danton and Robespierre in the Convention, which ended in a decree that they and the President should settle and make up the dispute by a fraternal embrace in the presence of the members.

On the 22d of November the Royalists attacked the Republicans in Alsace, and though successful in the first onset, were afterwards defeated, and so great was the slaughter, that it is believed the party is exterminated.

By Capt. Voisin from Martinique we learn, that an American vessel from a British island was carried into Martinique, after having been plundered of some property on board the commander in chief of the island, Rochambeau, left the matter to a committee of merchants, in consequence of whose decision the property taken was ordered to be immediately restored, and ten per cent. allowed for damages.

By a Baltimore paper it appears that Port-au-Prince was summoned to surrender to a British squadron the second of January—the answer received was signed by M. SANTHONAX—the purport of which was, that Republicans never capitulate.—There is a report in circulation that the English attacked the place, and were unsuccessful, being repulsed with loss.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

A letter from London informs, that the Convention of France have decreed to make prize of all vessels bound to ports at war with the Republic.

A letter from Bourdeaux states, that on the 5th of December, there were 93 American vessels embargoed in that port.

PORTLAND, March 3.

Arrived in this harbour, on Saturday last, the brig Rebecca, Capt. Stowell, of Boston, 69 days from Hamburgh, in Germany. The Captain informs, that on the 26th of December, a severe action took place between the French and the Austrians, in which the former were victorious—their enemies fled before them 12 or 15 miles. Fourteen thousand were left dead on the field. The French, as they pursued them, burnt and destroyed every thing in their way.—Capt. Stowell does not recollect the name of the place, where the battle was fought. He says, that the news was received at Hamburgh on the 31th, 48 hours after the action took place.—And that, on that day, a number of persons arrived at Hamburgh, who saw the battle.

BOSTON, March 13.

On Tuesday morning arrived in the outer harbour the Insurgent frigate, belonging to our amicably disposed friend the king of Great-Britain, Rupert George, Esq, commander. It is whispered that she has come for a supply of provisions, &c. and intends cruizing on the coast for *neutral* vessels bound to or from France or her colonies, having orders for that purpose. Thus we are informed is conformable to the *modern law of nations*.

NEWPORT, March 18.

At the late Session of the General Assembly of this State, the following Acts were passed, viz.—An Act granting Mrs. Duncan Ewing Penn-hook to erect a Ferry-bridge over Kent's Ferry, in Warren.—An Act for incorporating a Number of Gentlemen of Newport, &c. for the Purpose of erecting a Toll Bridge over Howland's Ferry, from Rhode Island to the Main.—An Act for incorporating a Number of Gentlemen of Gloucester, &c. for supporting a Turnpike on the great Road from Providence to Killingly.—5000 Dollars are already subscribed for this patriotic Purpose.

A Protest or Declaration of above 50 Owners, Captains and Supercargoes of American Vessels at St. Eustatia, whose Property, to the Amount of Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, has been, by British Cruizers, unjustifiably, piratically, and contrary to the Faith and Usage of Nations, seized, brought into Port and detained, some for 6 or 7 Weeks without a Trial, to their great Detriment"—has been submitted to the Consideration of the Federal Legislature whether it merits public Attention or not.

A London Paper mentions, that near 200 young Men (Manufacturers) have lately been induced to leave Manchester, with a View to embark for America, by Way of Ireland. These Emigrations are supposed to be intended, to promote the new Cotton Manufactory, in New-Jersey.

A Letter from Philadelphia of the 25th Ult. says, on Sunday Night, One HALF MILLION sterling in Specie, was lodged in the Bank, belonging to the Republic of Fr[illegible]

The following is an account of Vessels taken and detained at [illegible] Christo and Port Dolphin, received from Capt. [illegible]in Cozzens, of this Port, viz.

Brig Betsy, of Newport, Benj. Cozzens—Brig Three Sisters, of Portsmouth, Peter Turner—Brig Nymph, of Philadelphia, Capt. Webb, from Bourdeaux—A Brig and Sloop from New-London, and a Sloop from Rhode-Island—The Masters Names were not known, as Nobody was allowed to go on board.

By an official Account published in a Madrid Gazette, of Jan. 7 (by Authority) it appears, that Toulon was entirely destroyed; that the Number of Shipping burnt, besides the Arsenal, were as follows: Ships of the Line, 22—Frigates 8—Sloops of War, 1—Armed Transports, 3—Brigantines, 7—Latine Vessels, 2—Boats, 7—Total 50.

Arrived here, Capt. Thomas Hiller, in the Sloop Betsy, of Rochester, from Virginia: On the 15th Inst. about two Miles to the Southward of Cape Henry, he spoke the Brig Elanor, George Fry, Master, from Baltimore bound to Boston, who had lost both his Anchors and had Struck several Times.

DIED]—At Nantucket, Mr. DAVID GREEN, late of this Town, and Son of Mr. Joseph Green, of Jamestown.

—In this Town, PELEG BARKER, sen. Esq; in the 78th Year of his Age; a Gentleman universally respected for the Integrity and Uprightness of his Conduct through Life.

STATE of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Feb. Session, A. D* 1794.

It is Voted and Resolved, That this Assembly will, on the Third Day of the next Session, proceed to hear and determine the private Petitions pending before this Assembly, and pursue the Docket regularly. And that a Copy of this Resolve be inserted in all the News-Papers in the State. A true Copy:

Witness, HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire, having produced to me his Commission as Vice-Consul for his Britannic Majesty within the State of Rhode Island, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise within the said State, such Functions and Powers as may be given, or permitted by the Laws of the Land to the Consuls of Nations, between whom and the United States no Treaty or Convention exists, for permitting unto the Powers and Functions to be exercised by them Consuls respectively.

L.S.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused their Letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the United States, to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my Hand, at the City of Philadelphia, the fifth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Eighteenth.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the President,

TH. JEFFERSON.

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All Commanders of Armed Vessels tending to infringe that Neutrality, and Consuls, are ordered to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Paris, the Montose 19th, second Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (March 6th, 1794, O. S.)

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic,

JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of Newspapers within the United States, are requested to republish the foregoing Notice.

AVIS.

LE Habitans intéressés de la Colonie Française de St. Domingue qui dans l'incendie du Cap pour vont se trouver un asile dans les Etats Unis sont informés que la République leur accorde un passage pour France. Ils sont tenus en conséquence de se présenter aux offices Civil a bord des vaisseaux des Commissaires de la République dans les differens Ports des Etats Unis.

A PHILADELPHIE, le 10 Nivose—l'an 2d de la République Française, Une & indivisible.

(Le Fevre, [illegible] aux fidèles)

Le Ministre Plenipotentiaire de la République Française.

JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newspapers in the United States are requested to insert the above in their papers.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

District of Newport, March 19.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Sarah Ann, Topham,	New-York
—— Lively, Simmons,	Edenton
Snow Elizabeth, Ward,	Isle of Bourbon
Sloop United Brothers, Swain,	Providence
—— Cora, Gould,	Baltimore
Schooner Despatch, Howard,	New-York
Sloop Diana, Eaton,	[illegible]

To be SOLD by

GILES HOSIER,

GOOD wired bottled BEER, at Ten Shillings and Sixpence per Dozen.

To those that chuse to bring Bottles to exchange, at Seven Shillings and Sixpence per Dozen.

Newport, 17th of 3d Month, 1794.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, *in Tiverton, on the Premises of Henry Bowers, of Swanzey, on the 3d Day of April next, at One of the Clock in the Afternoon,*

SO much WOOD and TIMBER, standing on the Estate of the said Henry Bowers, as will discharge the Taxes and Costs, charged to said Estate in the Years 1787, 1788, 1789 and 1791.—The said Wood and Timber will be sold, by me the Subscriber, on said Day, unless the same shall be discharged before.—The Conditions of Sale will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale, at the House of Benjamin Sawdy, in said Tiverton, near said Premises, by

EPHRAIM DAVENPORT,

March 15. (*Collector of Taxes.*

To be SOLD, or LET,

THAT well known, beautiful and fertile FARM, [illegible] on Easton's Neck, near the Town of Newport, containing near Four Score Acres of rich Cornfield Grass Land, in high Cultivation, having an inexhaustible Quantity of sea and other Manure.

On the land, there is good reason to suppose, that Stone Fruit [illegible] to be raised in a moderate Depth.—The present Possessor, Mr. [illegible] is obliged to return to Europe, or he would not be meant to have parted [illegible] Any Person may be accommodated with Lots or the Whole. Memorandum, a proper Stock of Fat Cattle may apply to Mr. JOHN BARNOUT, on the Point, at Newport.

March 3, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Super-fine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea by the Chest, Half and Quarter Chests; Franklin and close Stoves, Bar-Iron, Shoe Moulds, Salt, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as usual, cheap for ready Cash.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has just received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Island ALMANACK, For the YEAR 1794—By ELISHA THORNTON. And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE For SINGING SCHOOLS.

The Ladies new Memorandum book for 1794, containing a Variety of useful and pleasing Matter.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS [illegible] Assortment of SLATE, SLATE PENCILS, [illegible] Quills, BLOTTING PAPER, SEALING WAX, [illegible] Boxes, [illegible] Do., Bags, [illegible]

Manufactured and Sold, by

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES—[illegible] Candles for Tallow; and gives Cash for [illegible] TALLOW.

[illegible] HANOVER, [illegible] Street,

March 3d and 10th, 1794.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour [illegible]

[illegible] BREAD,

[illegible] excellent for Cooking.

crews were brought in—Captains Wallace, Virginia; Newman, Boston; Taylor, Rhode-Island; Furnace, New-Hampshire; Calder, Glouceſter; Bornham, New-York; Bailey, Newbury; Moſs, ditto; Penroſe, Philadelphia.—The whole number of Americans is between 120 or 130, they treat the Dutch in the ſame manner they do us.—Capt. O'Brian and Stephens, with their crews are here, 10 of them living, the reſt dead.—If their ſmall number could not be redeemed, we have no hopes of relief, therefore endeavour to make ourſelves as happy as poſſible. They aſk for my ranſom, 4000 dollars; —firſt and ſecond mate, 3000 dollars each; —and 1500 dollars.——If a peace is not made, for each man. If our ſhips protected, we may expect to encreaſe daily, as we are all employed in the marine department, fitting out cruizers. I have not yet learned their force; but there is no check on them, no American veſſel will be able to go to Europe in ſafety. A courier is arrived from Alicant, informing the Dey, that Col. Humphreys is there, with full powers from Congreſs, to make a Peace, and waits his permiſſion to come; but the Dey, I am informed, had refuſed him.

I remain, Your humble ſervant.

This day, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Mr. Sedgwick called up the propoſed amendment to the Conſtitution of the United States, reſpecting the Suability of States, which paſſed the Senate ſome time ſince. After ſome diſcuſſion of the ſubject, the Houſe concurred with the Senate; Ayes 81—Noes 9.

MARCH 6.

A Charleſton South Carolina paper ſays, that the plague has got on board the Spaniſh fleet, deſtined to the attack of the French port of St. Domingo—that the Admiral had loſt 400 men out of his own ſhip, and that 3000 were ſick with the malady in the fleet.

Accounts from Savannah, Georgia, ſay that a treaty has been formed between the Spaniards and the Creeks —and that the latter have guaranteed the ſovereignty of the Miſſiſippi to the former.

Lord Dorcheſter, Governor of Canada, has iſſued a proclamation, prohibiting all perſons from holding ſeditious diſcourſes, or uttering treaſonable words, ſpreading falſe news, publiſhing or diſtributing libellous papers, written or printed, tending to excite diſcontent, &c. &c.

MARCH 7.

The Peterſburgh paper of the 25th ult. mentions the arrival of the ſhip Harriot at Norfolk, from Lymington, which place ſhe left about the 25th December. The only articles of news brought by this veſſel, which appear in the Peterſburg paper, are the following:

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On the 22d of November the Royaliſts attacked the Republicans in Alſace, and though ſucceſsful in the firſt onſet, were afterwards defeated, and ſo great was the ſlaughter, that it is believed the party is exterminated.

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By a Baltimore paper it appears that Port-au-Prince was ſummoned to ſurrender to a Britiſh ſquadron the ſecond of January—the anſwer received was ſigned by M. SANTHONAX—the purport of which was, that Republicans never capitulate.—There is a report in circulation that the Engliſh attacked the place, and were unſucceſsful, being repulſed with loſs.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

A letter from London informs, that the Convention of France have decreed to make prize of all veſſels bound to ports at war with the Republic.

A letter from Bourdeaux ſtates, that on the firſt of December, there were 93 American veſſels embargoed in that port.

PORTLAND, March 3.

Arrived in this harbour, on Saturday laſt, the brig Rebecca, Capt. Stowell, of Boſton, 69 days from Hamburgh, in Germany. The Captain informs, that on the 10th of December, a ſevere action took place between the French and the Auſtrians, in which the former were victorious—their enemies fled before them 12 or 15 miles. Fourteen thouſand were left dead on the field. The French, as they purſued them, burnt and deſtroyed every thing in their way.——Capt. Stowell does not recollect the name of the place, where the battle was fought; but ſays, that the news was received at Hamburgh on the 12th, 48 hours after the action took place.—And that, on that day, a number of perſons arrived at Hamburgh, who ſaw the battle.

BOSTON, March 13.

On Tueſday morning arrived in the outer harbour the Huſſar frigate, belonging to our amicably diſpoſed friend the king of Great-Britain, Rupert George, Eſq; commander. It is whiſpered that ſhe has come for a ſupply of proviſions, &c. and intends cruizing on the coaſt for *neutral* veſſels bound to or from France or her colonies, having orders for that purpoſe. This we are informed is conformable to the *modern law of nations*.

NEWPORT, March 18.

At the late Seſſion of the General Aſſembly of this State, the following Acts were paſſed, viz.—An Act granting Mr. Duncan Kelly Permiſſion to erect a Toll-bridge over Kelly's Ferry, in Warren.—An Act for incorporating a Number of Gentlemen of Newport, &c. for the Purpoſe of erecting a Toll Bridge over Howland's Ferry, from Rhode-Iſland to the Main.—An Act for incorporating a Number of Gentlemen of Glouceſter, &c. for ſupporting a Turnpike on the great Road from Providence to Killingly—5000 Dollars are already ſubſcribed for this patriotic Purpoſe.

A Proteſt or Declaration of above 30 Owners, Captains and Supercargoes of American Veſſels at St. Kitts, whoſe Property, to the Amount of Three Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Dollars, has been, by Britiſh Cruiſers, "inſidiouſly, piratically, and contrary to the Faith and Uſage of Nations, ſeized, brought into Port and detained, ſome for 6 or 7 Weeks without a Trial, to their great Detriment"—has been ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the Federal Legiſlature whether it merits public Attention or not.

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A Letter from Philadelphia of the 25th Ult. ſays, on Sunday Night, One HALF MILLION Sterling in Specie, was lodged in the Bank, belonging to the Republic of France.

The following is an account of Veſſels taken and detained at Monte Chriſto and Port Dolphin, received from Capt. Benjamin Cozzens, of this Port, viz.

Brig Betſy, of Newport, Benj. Cozzens—Brig Three Siſters, of Portſmouth, Peter Turner—Brig Nymph, of Philadelphia, Capt. Webb, from Bourdeaux—A Brig and Sloop from New-London, and a Sloop from Rhode-Iſland—The Maſters Names were not known, as Nobody was allowed to go on board.

By an official Account publiſhed in a Madrid Gazette, of Jan. 7 (by Authority) it appears, that Toulon was entirely deſtroyed; that the Number of Shipping burnt, beſides the Arſenal, were as follows: Ships of the Line, 22—Frigates, 8—Sloops of War, 1—Armed Tranſports, 3—Brigantines, 7—Latine Veſſels, 2—Boats, 7—Total, 50.

Arrived here, Capt. Thomas Hiller, in the Sloop Betſy, of Rocheſter, from Virginia: On the 10th Inſt. about two Miles to the Southward of Cape Henry, he ſpoke the Brig Elanor, George Fry, Maſter, from Baltimore bound to Boſton, who had loſt both his Anchors and had ſtruck ſeveral Times.

DIED,]—At Nantucket, Mr. DAVID GREEN, late of this Town, and Son of Mr. Joſeph Green, of Jamestown.

—In this Town, PELEG BARKER, ſen. Eſq; in the 78th Year of his Age; a Gentleman univerſally reſpected for the Integrity and Uprightneſs of his Conduct through Life.

STATE of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Feb. Seſſion, A. D* 1794.

IT is Voted and Reſolved, That this Aſſembly will, on the Third Day of the next Seſſion, proceed to hear and determine the private Petitions pending before this Aſſembly, and purſue the Docket regularly: And that a Copy of this Reſolve be inſerted in all the News-Papers in the State. A true Copy:

Witneſs, HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States of America.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THOMAS WILLIAM MOORE, Eſquire, having produced to me his Commiſſion as Vice-Conſul for his Britannic Majeſty within the State of Rhode-Iſland, I do hereby recognize him as ſuch, and declare him free to exerciſe within the ſaid State, ſuch Functions and Powers as may be given, or permitted by the Laws of the Land to the Conſuls of Nations, between whom and the United States no Treaty or Convention exiſts, for permitting ſpecific Powers and Functions to be exerciſed by their Conſuls reciprocally.

L.S.

In Teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed theſe Letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the United States, to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my Hand, at the City of Philadelphia, the fifth Day of December, in the Year of our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Eighteenth.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident,
THO. JEFFERSON.

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All Commiſſions or Authorizations, tending to infringe that Neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventoſe 16th, ſecond Year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible (March 6th, 1794, O. S.)

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of Newſpapers within the United States, are requeſted to republiſh the foregoing Notice.

AVIS.

LE habitans infortunés de la Colonie Françaiſe de St. Domingue qui dans l'incendie du Cap ſont venus chercher un aſile dans les Etats Unis ſont informés que la République leur accoide un paſſage pour France. Ils ſont invités en conſéquence a ſe préſenter a cet effet d'ici a huit jours chez les Conſuls & agens de la République dans les différents Ports des Etats Unis.

A PHILADELPHIE, le 10 Ventos—l'an 2d de la République Françaiſe une & indiviſible.

(28 Fevrier, 1794, *vieux ſtile*)

Le Miniſtre Plénipotentiaire de la Republique Françaiſe.

JH. FAUCHET.

The editors of newſpapers in the United States are requeſted to inſert the above notice in their paper.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, March 17.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Sarah Ann, Topham,	New-York
—— Lively, Simmons,	Edenton
Snow Elizabeth, Wood,	Iſle of Bourbon
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop United Brothers, Stanton,	Providence
—— Ceres, Child,	Baltimore
Schooner Deſpatch, Elward,	New-York
Sloop Diana, Eaſton,	Ditto

To be SOLD by
GILES HOSIER,

GOOD wired bottled BEER, at Ten Shillings and Sixpence per Dozen.

To thoſe that chuſe to bring Bottles to exchange, at Seven Shillings and Sixpence per Dozen.

Newport, 17th of 3d Month, 1794.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, *in Tiverton, on the Premiſes of Henry Bowers, of Swanzey, on the 3d Day of April next, at One of the Clock in the Afternoon,*

SO much WOOD and TIMBER, ſtanding on the Eſtate of the ſaid Henry Bowers, as will diſcharge the Taxes and Coſts, charged to ſaid Eſtate in the Years 1787, 1788, 1789, and 1791.——The ſaid Wood and Timber will be ſold, by me the Subſcriber, on ſaid Day, unleſs the ſame ſhall be diſcharged before.—The Conditions of Sale will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale, at the Houſe of Benjamin Sawdy, in ſaid Tiverton, near ſaid Premiſes, by

EPHRAIM DAVENPORT,
March 15. *(Collector of Taxes.*

To be SOLD, or LET,

THAT well known, beautiful and fertile FARM, ſituate on the Neck, near the Town of Newport, containing near Fourſcore Acres of rich Corn and Graſs Land, in high Cultivation, having an inexhauſtible Command of Sea and other Manure.

On this Eſtate, there is good Reaſon to ſuppoſe, that Sea or Pit Coal is to be found, at a moderate Depth.—The preſent Proprietor, Mr. *John Harriott*, is obliged to return to Europe, on his private Concerns, or he meant to have proved the Coal-Mine.—Any Purchaſer may be accommodated with Three-fourths of the Purchaſe-Money, on proper Security.——For further Particulars apply to Mr. JOHN HARRIOTT, on the Point, at Newport.

March 3, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND
HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, Half and Quarter Cheſts; Franklin and cloſe Stoves, Bar-Iron, Share-Moulds, Salt, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as uſual, cheap for ready Caſh.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,
HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,
At the POST-OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has juſt received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

The Ladies new Memorandum Book for 1794, containing a Variety of uſeful and pleaſing Matter.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's fur'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Aſſortment of IRON hollow WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake-Pans, Spicers, Dogs, Bacons, Potts, Kettles, &c.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

Godfr. Wenwood
HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel;
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

From a late London Paper.

THE IRISH SONG.

Sung by Capt. MORRIS *with so much applause, at the Festival of the Anniversary of Mr.* FOX's *Election; contains so much truth Spirit and wit, that we shall receive the thanks of our readers, for giving them a correct copy which our prophesy will be, in the present disastrous moment, a seasonable and admonitory recreation to every social circle.*

Tune, "*O Lord what can the matter be!*"

BE easy with war! here's a fine piece of bother on't,
Faith I can't make neither one thing nor t'other on't;
Devil may I burn both the father and mother on't;
Billy's undone us by war! &c.
O Lord! what can the damage be, &c.

Pat can you tell us what the Devil he's driving at;
What is't we're fighting for, what is't he's driving at?
A trial bit of work the d——n'd tory's contriving at;
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

For the people's cut of bread, what a fine consolation too,
Winter in hand, and all trade in stagnation too;
Nothing to swallow but lumps of taxation too.
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

Then what are our gains, for the millions he squanders now?
Plenty of loss of brave troops and commanders now,
Nought like peace, in treating hogs of Flanders now!
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

We're slaughtered by thousands, and pay for the slaughter too,
Nothing to drink, to our necks up in water too;
Dutch running off, and our selves marching after too.
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

Our fleets and our gut boats won't answer their use too;
Have not no service for ditches and sluices too;
Cannon too late, and no shot at the duce is too,
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

We're flay'd, till our hearts bleams away from our bowels too,
Drench'd now here, now there, by rain wrapt us with trowels too;
Cut and slash'd, and all full of towels too.
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

Pox we have few to care we're shame behind us too;
Dirt we must eat, as well as money fine us too;
And what not, in the way of taxing configned us too!
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

Then we're so mortified, we're a little dejected too,
Plagued with the Dutch distaff-sided too;
Tho' we're now and then almost too much respected too.
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

But no matter's a pin, that we ever should want harmony,
We're now fighting for the Emperor of Germany,
And *John Bull* was prom'sed to pay all the war-money.
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

Then you lubber'd us at home, and your word did not
keep new dears,
Leaving brave lads to be cut up like sheep my dears,
So by flinn fighting, and C—t—n asleep, my dears.
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

But no, both the cause damnable sin and omission here,
Thou hast a hell's cup, it must relish in vengeance here;
Minister cries out for a fare inquisition here.
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

Then your cannot calls this a war of existence now,
That's no part to fight, to the d—l a distance now,
And the Dutch backward, by backward assistance now.
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

Thus by your tricks you've lost that Power a slippery station too;
Lost your character with your speculation too,
And the nation's [illegible] d——n'd indignation too.
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

For nothing we make to be starv'd to help starv'ry,
Beat down our cattle with prohibits bravery,
Don't you see, you'll make a good master with knavery.
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

Now all the brethren may no traitors endeavour now,
Basely cause from fair Freedom disfever now;
Hand in hand the Whig Constitution forever now.
Billy undone us by war!!!
O Lord! what can the damage be, &c.

To be LET,

THAT large, elegant HOUSE, Out Houses, and Eight Acres of LAND adjoining, beautifully situated on the Hill, and belonging to Trinity Church—now occupied by Mr. BENJAMIN BRENTON.—For Terms, apply to

JOHN HANDY—or
ROBERT N. AUCHMUTY.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

Garden Seeds.

Just imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at*

CHARLES DUNBAR's

Shop, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's,

EARLY Turner, Dwarf, Marrowfat, Leadman's Dwarf, and green Marrowfat Peas; broad Windsor, early White, and Bush Beans; early May, early Yorkshire, early Sugar Loaf, large Battersea, green Savoy, yellow Dutch, and early Cauliflower, Cabbage; Sweet Marjoram, early Dutch Turnip; Cabbage, Tennis Ball, and Selfs, Lettuce, Scarlet Beet, Orange Carrot; large Parsnips, Scarlet and Red Turnip Radish; large Onion, double Parsley, Celery; green Turkey Cucumber.

Good Red and White CLOVER,
Heard's, Burden's and Red Top GRASS.

Newport, March 1, 1794.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well dressed FLAX, for which Cash, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27, 1794.

Christ. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *February Session A. D.* 1794.

UPON the Petition of the Town of Westerly, requesting a Highway lately laid out in that Town, from Mr. George Stillman's, jun. West Corner to Capt. Samuel Thurston, representing that said Highway was laid out by a Committee, who reported to the Town-Council, by whom their Report was accepted: That upon an Appeal to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, a Jury was ordered out, who sanctioned the Proceedings of the Committee and Town Council; and that the said Town is greatly aggrieved thereby, and praying that the whole Proceedings of the Committee, Town Council and Jury, may be nullified:

It is Voted and Resolved, That this Petition be referred to this Assembly at the next Session: That public Notice be given, in the Newport Mercury, Three Weeks successively, to all Persons who have any Objections against granting the Prayer of said Petition, to appear and make the same: And that in the mean Time all Proceedings, consequent upon the Decree of the Town Council, there in recited, be stayed.

A true Copy.

Witness, HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

To be LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A Farm lying in Boston-Neck,

South Kingstown, containing 200 Acres of excellent Land.—For further Particulars inquire of

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, February 11, 1794.

SALE.

TO BE SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on SATURDAY the 22d Day of March next, between the Hours of 2 and 5 o'Clock, on the Premises,

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Property, of the late GERVAS ELAM, of Portsmouth—in and to a certain House and Lot of Land in Newport—being the one opposite to Mr. Center's; at present occupied by John Harwood, situated in Thames-Street, and bounding on the Street leading to the Prison, and on the Cross Street from that, leading towards the Parade, formerly being the Property of the late John Dockray.—Ten per Cent. to be immediately deposited, and the Remainder of the Purchase Money to be paid on the 25th of March—when the Deed will be delivered, and Possession given.

SAMUEL ELAM, *Administrator.*

Portsmouth, Feb. 15 1794.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Customers, and the Public in general, that she has removed to the House formerly occupied by JOHN BRYANT deceased, near the Gaol,

WHERE she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING.—Those who put up at her House may depend meeting with good Entertainment.—She also keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of EBER SWEET, late of North Kingston, Yeoman, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Adjustment;—and all those indebted to the above Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment,

MARY SWEET, *Admins.*

North Kingston, March 6 1794.

N. B. Those who do not comply with this Notice, may expect to have their Accounts put in Suit.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of SUSANNAH HAMMETT (Spinster) late of Newport, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment; and those Persons, having Demands against said Deceased's Estate, are equally requested to present their Accounts for Adjustment, to

NATHAN HAMMETT, *Executor.*

Newport, March 3 1794.

State of Rhode Island, &c. Newport, March 3, 1794.

THERE being a Number of French Exiles now in this Town, which the Hon. the General Assembly have ordered to be supported.—This is to desire any Person who is willing to take them to Board, to give in their Proposals to the Town Council, in Writing, as soon as may be.

Order'd by Council,
PELEG BARKER, jun. *Council Clerk.*

For SALE,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, *on Wednesday, the Second Day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock, on the Premises, if fair, if not the next fair Day,*

That valuable Lot of Land,

commonly known by the Name of BAKER's SPRING, adjoining Malbone's Garden, late the Property of Jacob Barney, deceased, containing about Eight Acres.

N. B. Conditions will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

WILLIAM LANGLEY,
OBADIAH WILLIAMS, } *Admins.*

Newport, Feb. 24, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Esquires, Administrators to the personal Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Esq; deceased, have represented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Estate of the said late Godfrey Malbone, deceased, is insolvent: Wherefore the said Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subscribers, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the said Estate, in order that the Administrators may know what Part of the real Estate, late belonging to the Deceased, will be necessary to be disposed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Persons, who have any Demands against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their several Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforesaid, on or before the second Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by said Town Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate of Godfrey MALBONE abovesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY,
JOHN MALBONE, } Administrators

State of Rhode Island, Newport, December 2, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE,

THE Subscribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, having continued their Agency last their Advertisement in this Paper requesting all Persons who have Demands against the Estate of said Deceased, to call and receive Payment, and all those indebted to discharge the Demands against them, with Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath met with few Instances attended to.—As there is the most absolute Necessity of compleating the Adjustment of said Estate without Delay, all Persons that are Indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands against them will shortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Those whom said Estate is indebted are again requested to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS. } *Executors.*

Newport, January 20, 1794.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March last.

THAT well known STONE-HOUSE and Lot now occupied by DAVID BURDICK, in different Tenements, or altogether.—Any Person who is desirous to hire said Place, may know the Terms, by applying to

ISRAEL PEARCE.

Newport, March 3, 1794.

GARDNER and *DEAN*

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Assortment of seasonable Goods.—Also a good Assortment of Lutestrings and Satins by Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP.
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing

Newport, September 16, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, *opposite* SAMUEL FOWLER *Esq.*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of English GOODS

just imported—[illegible] LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and [illegible] WINES, Casks or Gallon, and [illegible] Chests of Bohea.

N. B. Any young Man [illegible] well recommended, and has been [illegible] Trade, will meet with good Encouragement. [illegible] that Business, by [illegible] Store in such [illegible]

Newport, June 4, 1793.

From a late London Paper.

THE IRISH SONG.

Sung by Capt. MORRIS, *with so much applause, at the Festival of the Anniversary of Mr.* FOX's *Election; contains so much truth, spirit and wit, that we shall receive the thanks of our readers, for giving them a correct copy, which our prophesy will be, in the present disastrous moment, a seasonable and admonitory recreation to every social circle.*

Tune, "*O Lord what can the matter be!*"

BE easy with war! here's a fine piece of bother on't,
Faith I can't make neither one thing nor t'other on't;
Devil may I am both the father and mother on't;
Billy's undone us by war!!!
O Lord! what can the damage be, &c.

Pat can you tell us what the Devil he's driving at;
What is't we're fighting for, what is't he's striving at?
A foul bit of work the d——n'd tory's conniving at;
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

For the poor's out of bread, what a fine consolation too,
Winter in hand, and all trade in stagnation too;
Nothing to swallow but lumps of taxation too.
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

Then what are our gains, for the millions he squanders now?
Plentiful lofs of brave troops and commanders now,
Rotting like sheep, in the big bogs of Flanders now!
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

We're murdered by thousands, and pay for the slaughter too,
Nothing to drink, to our necks up in water too;
Dutch running off, and ourselves marching after too.
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

Our fleets and our gun-boats won't answer their uses too,
Horse of no service for ditches and sluices too;
Cannon too late, and all left at the duce is too,
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

We're flux'd, till our life streams away from our bowels too,
Drench'd to with rain, ye may scrape us with trowels too;
Cattle all glander'd, and all full of rowels too.
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

Tents we have few, since we left 'em behind us too;
Dogs would'nt lie on the wet straw they find us too;
All sorts of death, by my soul they've consigned us too!
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

Then faith with mistrust, we're a little dejected too,
Prussians withdrawn, and the Dutch disaffected to;
Troops that we've hir'd not too much respected too.
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

By my soul it's a sin, that we e'er should want harmony,
When we all fight for the Emperor of Germany,
And *John Bull* has promis'd to pay all the war-money.
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

Then you bitch'd us at home, and your word did'nt keep my dears,
Leaving brave lads to be cut up like sheep my dears,
So by sham fighting, and *Ch—t—m* asleep, my dears.
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

By my troth there's a damnable sin and omission here,
Though it's hush't up, it must rise in revision here;
Murder cries out for a state inquisition here.
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

Then your cabinet calls this a war of existence now,
That's in plain Irish, to die at a distance now,
And help the work forward, by backward assistance now.
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

Troth you have purchas'd at Toulon a slippery station too,
Laid out our cash in a wild speculation too,
And united all France in a d——n'd indignation too.
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

A wise figure we make to be starv'd to help slav'ry,
Fighting for others with profitless brav'ry,
Oh! get out, you'll undo a good master with knav'ry.
Billy's undone us by war, &c.

Ever fate be his throne! may no traitors endeavour now,
Loyalty's cause from fair Freedom disfever now;
Here's *Fox* and the Whig Constitution forever now.
Billy's undone us by war!!!
O Lord! what can the damage be, &c.

To be LET,

THAT large, elegant HOUSE, Out-Houses, and Eight Acres of LAND adjoining, beautifully situated on the Hill, and belonging to Trinity-Church—now occupied by Mr. BENJAMIN BRENTON.——For Terms, apply to

JOHN HANDY—or—
ROBERT N. AUCHMUTY.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

Garden Seeds.

Just imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at*

CHARLES DUNBAR's

Shop, opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's,

EARLY Turner, Dwarf, Marrowfat, Leadman's Dwarf, and green Marrowfat Peas; broad Windsor, early White, and Bush Beans; early May, early Yorkshire, early Sugar Loaf, large Battersea, green Savoy, yellow Ditto, and early Coliflower, Cabbage; Sweet Marjorum; early Dutch Turnip; Cabbage, Tennis Ball, and Selisis, Lettuce; Scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; large Parsnip; Scarlet and Red Turnip Radish; large Onion; double Parsley; Celery; green Turkey Cucumber.

Good Red and White CLOVER,
Heard's, Burden's and Red-Top GRASS.

Newport, March 7, 1794.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well dressed FLAX, for which Cash, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27, 1794.

Christ. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, *&c.*

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *February Session, A. D.* 1794.

UPON the Petition of the Town of Westerly, respecting a Highway lately laid out in that Town, from Mr. George Stillman's, jun. West Corner to Capt. Samuel Thompson, representing that said Highway was laid out by a Committee, who reported to the Town-Council, by whom their Report was accepted: That upon an Appeal to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, a Jury was ordered out, who sanctioned the Proceedings of the Committee and Town Council; and that the said Town is greatly aggrieved thereby; and praying that the whole Proceedings of the Committee, Town Council and Jury, may be nullified:

It is Voted and Resolved, That this Petition be referred to this Assembly at the next Session: That public Notice be given, in the Newport Mercury, Three Weeks successively, to all Persons who have any Objections against granting the Prayer of said Petition, to appear and make the same: And that in the mean Time all Proceedings, consequent upon the Decree of the Town-Council, therein referred to, be stayed.

A true Copy:
Witness, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

To be LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A Farm lying in Boston-Neck,

South Kingstown, containing 200 Acres of excellent Land.—For further Particulars inquire of

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

Newport, February 11, 1794.

SALE.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on SATURDAY the 22d Day of March next, between the Hours of 12 and 1 o'Clock, on the Premises,

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Property, of the late GERVAS ELAM, of Portsmouth—in and to a certain House and Lot of Land in Newport—being the one opposite to Mr. Center's; at present occupied by John Harwood, situated in Thames-Street, and bounding on the Street leading to the Prison, and on the Cross Street from that, leading towards the Parade, formerly being the Property of the late John Dockray.——Ten per Cent. to be immediately deposited, and the Remainder of the Purchase Money to be paid on the 25th of March—when the Deed will be delivered, and Possession given.

SAMUEL ELAM, *Administrator.*

Portsmouth, Feb. 15, 1794.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Customers, and the Public in general, that she has removed to the House formerly occupied by JOHN FRYARS, deceased, near the Gaol,

WHERE she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING.——Those who put up at her House may depend meeting with good Entertainment.——She also keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of EBER SWEET, late of North Kingston, Yeoman, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Adjustment;—and all those indebted to the above Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

MARY SWEET, *Admin'st.*

North Kingston, March 6, 1794.

N. B. Those who do not comply with this Notice, may expect to have their Accounts put in Suit.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of SUSANNAH HAMMETT (Spinster) late of Newport, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment; and those Persons, having Demands against said Deceased's Estate, are equally requested to present their Accounts for Adjustment, to

NATHAN HAMMETT, *Executor.*

Newport, March 3, 1794.

State of Rhode Island, &c. Newport, March 3, 1794.

THERE being a Number of French Exiles now in this Town, which the Hon. the General Assembly have ordered to be supported.—This is to desire any Person who is willing to take them to Board, to give in their Proposals to the Town-Council, in Writing, as soon as may be.

Ordered by Council,
PELEG BARKER, jun. *Council Clerk.*

For SALE,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, *on Wednesday, the Second Day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock, on the Premises, if fair, if not the next fair Day,*

That valuable Lot of Land, commonly known by the Name of BAKER's SPRING, adjoining Malbone's Garden, late the Property of Jacob Barney, deceased, containing about Eight Acres.

N. B. Conditions will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

WILLIAM LANGLEY,
OBADIAH WILLIAMS, } *Admin'rs.*

Newport, Feb. 24, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Esquires, Administrators to the personal Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Esq; deceased, have represented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Estate of the said late Godfrey Malbone, deceased, is insolvent:—Wherefore, the said Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subscribers, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the said Estate, in order that the Administrators may know what Part of the real Estate, late belonging to the Deceased, will be necessary to be disposed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Persons, who have any Demands against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their several Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforesaid, on or before the second Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by said Town Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMRILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE abovesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

FRANCIS BRINLEY,
JOHN MALBONE, } Administrators.

State of Rhode Island, Newport, December 2, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE,

THE Subscribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, having continued since August last their Advertisement in this Paper requesting all Persons who have Demands against the Estate of said Deceased, to call and receive Payment, and all those indebted to discharge the Demands against them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but in few Instances attended to.—As there is the most absolute Necessity of compleating the Adjustment of said Estate without Delay, all Persons that are Indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands against them will shortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Those to whom said Estate is indebted are again requested to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport, January 20, 1794.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March Inst.

THAT well known STONE-HOUSE and LOT, now occupied by DAVID BUFFUM, in different Tenements, or altogether.——Any Person, who inclines to hire said Place, may know the Terms, by applying to

ISRAEL PEARCE.

Newport, March 3, 1794.

GARDNER and DEAN

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Assortment of seasonable Goods.—Also a good Assortment of Lutestrings and Satins, by Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing,

Newport, September 16, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,

At his STORE, *opposite* SAMUEL FOWLER, *Esq.*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,

A Variety of English GOODS

just imported.——Likewise, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Cask or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been used to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Island of Jamaica; that Business only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.